

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS

New York, Oct. 18.—Silver, 67 3/4c; lead, \$7.00; 7.10; spelter, \$9.625; copper, \$27.25@28.25.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 18, 1916.

4 P. M. CITY EDITION

TEN PAGES

WEATHER—Utah, unsettled in North Portion This Afternoon; Generally Fair Tonight and Thursday, Colder Tonight.

Forty-sixth Year—No. 250.

Price Five Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

French Inflict Heavy Loss on Germans in Furious Somme Fight

Official announcements today from the entente side report an effective stand by the Rumanians against General von Falkenhayn's armies along the Transylvanian border and the sanguinary repulse by the French of heavy German assaults on the new French positions in Salmy-Saillies on the Somme front.

The approach of the cold season is accompanied by no diminution in activity in most of the European battle areas. In some of them, indeed, the efforts of the belligerents apparently are being redoubled. This seems notably true along the eastern front from Volhynia to Rumania, whence continuous fighting is reported, with a virtual deadlock the result so far.

Further south, the attempt of the central powers to drive a wedge between the Russians and Rumanians near Dorna Watra in the southern Carpathians is in an uncertain stage. Berlin has reported the capture of some heights, but Petrograd claims the repulse of all the Teutonic attacks.

Tide of Battle Turns. Temporarily, at least, the tide of battle apparently has changed along the Transylvanian border. Berlin has conceded the stiffening of the Rumanian resistance along this front and Bucharest advances today declare that King Ferdinand's troops are making a successful stand at one point at least, in the Predeal region south of Kronstadt and are pushing General von Falkenhayn's armies back.

From the Rumanian view point all the military news is reassuring, is declared. Russian troops in force are reported helping the Rumanians to defend the passes from Transylvania into their territory.

German Attacks Fall. On the Somme front German attacks were delivered against the French line both north and south of the Somme. Three assaults by the Germans upon the French in Salmy-Saillies are declared by Paris to have been repulsed with heavy losses to the Germans who also were repelled after they had gained a footing in a French first line trench near Berny-Santere, south of the river.

On the British front in the Somme region, progress by General Haig's forces between the Albert-Bapaume road and Les Boeufs is reported despite the prevalence of rainy weather.

Rumanians Resume Offensive. Bucharest, Oct. 17, via London, Oct. 18.—Rumanian troops in the Predeal region southwest of Kronstadt have resumed the offensive and are driving back the Teutonic forces on the Transylvanian side of the border, says an official announcement issued late this evening.

The announcement, which was supplementary to the regular communiqué of the day, reads as follows: "In the Predeal region the Rumanians are resuming the offensive and are pursuing the enemy on the Transylvanian slope. Very stubborn fighting is in progress.

On the whole Carpathian front the enemy is attacking violently, but so far without success."

Minor Actions Reported. Sofia, Oct. 17, via London, Oct. 18, 9:48 a. m.—Only minor actions on all fronts are reported in the official statement issued by the Bulgarian war office today.

The text of the statement follows: "The situation on the Rumanian front is unchanged. Along the Danube there is quiet. In the Dobruja there was weak artillery firing at some points. We dispersed an enemy detachment, composed of two battalions and three battalions at Kujus Manut and Enigla. In his flight the enemy left behind him his gun and ammunition cases. There is quiet on the Black Sea coast."

Serbs Are Successful. Saloniki, Oct. 18.—Via London, 3:35 p. m.—Successful operations by the Serbians east of Monastir are reported in a Serbian official announcement today as follows: "On October 16 our troops attacked the Bulgarian positions at Dobropolje and Sokul (on the Nidje Planina). The operations were continued on the 17th with regularity and success."

French Attacks Repulsed. Berlin, Oct. 18, via London, 4:34 p. m.—French attacks in the region of Morval and Rancourt, north of the river Somme, were repulsed yesterday after hard fighting, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff. British and French attacks near Thiepval, Courcellette and Bouchavesnes, the statement adds, also failed. On both sides of Eaucourt L'Abbaye, it is officially announced, the

This Is Pancake Week

Truly this is Pancake Week. Several hundred people are taking advantage of the Standard's great offer—Two packages of Sunripe Pancakes with each want ad for the Saturday Standard. Rent that room, sell that old machine, get married—We don't care what it is—Standard Want Ads will do anything reasonable that you ask—bring your ads in now and have pancakes tomorrow.

VISCOUNT GREY SCORES AMERICA

Washington in Querulous, Captious Mood Makes Demands Not Legally Tenable.

BITTERLY ASSAIL ACTS Behavior Regarding Recent U-53 Incident Stirs Anger of British Lords.

London, Oct. 18, 11:37 a. m.—The statement of Viscount Grey, the foreign secretary, to the house of lords yesterday regarding operations of belligerent warships off the coast of the United States, caused a considerable stir, says the London correspondent of the Liverpool Post.

"It has thrown a most disagreeable light upon the attitude of the American government in the early stages of the war," the correspondent comments. "Washington is shown in a querulous, captious mood, making demands which it admitted were not legally tenable."

"The incident referred to is now ancient history and might well be forgotten, but in view of the extraordinary proceedings in connection with the U-53 incident are spoken very bitterly of the behavior of the American government. The stories mentioned by Charles Beresford and Earl Grey seem to have some foundation, and if they are authentic the foreign secretary should be pressed to demand an explanation."

"We are awaiting some announcement from the administration in Washington after they have completed the inquiries which Viscount Grey assumes they are making, but there is no evidence that any such inquiries are in progress and the general feeling is that the matter will have to be pressed a little further."

HEAVY FIGHTING ON IN GALICIA

Fierce and Obstinate Battles Continue—Russians Repel All Counter-attacks.

Petrograd, Oct. 18, via London, 2:02 p. m.—Heavy engagements are continuing on the Galician battle front, according to today's war office report, which announces stubborn fighting still in progress and the repulse of Teutonic counter attacks, notably in the vicinity of Korytnia and Bolechov.

The statement reads: "North of Korytnia fierce and obstinate fighting continues. All enemy counter attacks were repelled. "North of Korytnia our detachments captured by surprise enemy advanced posts."

"In the Carpathians snow is falling and there is fog at some places."

Turks and Kurds Retreat. Petrograd, Oct. 18.—Via London, 2:09 p. m.—Russian troops in Turkish Armenia have driven off strong forces of Turks and Kurds, according to today's war office statement, which says:

"Caucasus front: During October 15, 16 and 17 considerable forces of Turks and Kurds attacked seven times at Sudinadag mountain, sixty verstas (about 40 miles) southeast of Erzingen, occupied by our gallant Caucasian regiments, but were repulsed with heavy losses."

REGENT STREET NOT DESTROYED

American Arriving in New York Declares Zeppelin Story Is Untrue.

New York, Oct. 18.—Edgar Rickard, an American, arrived in New York yesterday on the steamer Rydam, said today in reference to the Zeppelin attack on London of September 23:

"I lived within a few blocks of Regent street until October 5. No building on Regent street was even struck. There was no damage whatever in the metropolitan district except at Brixton."

"Eye witnesses state that more than 100 buildings were badly damaged, some of them being completely wrecked," says the news agency. "The damage is estimated at more than 12,000,000. Regent street, London, which is the main artery of commerce, was for the most part laid in ruins. In a southern suburb of London an ammunition factory was blown up."

ships were damaged badly. At Hull some buildings were damaged so badly that only the walls remained. Great damage was inflicted on ammunition factories and railroad stations at Leeds. An ammunition factory and other buildings of Portsmouth were struck, twelve cars loaded with horses were destroyed, a dock was damaged, and railroad cars were blown up."

London Papers Quoted. The German news agency gives quotation attributed to a London newspaper in which the theory is advanced that the purpose of Zeppelin attacks is not the killing of women and children, but the curtailment of the production of ammunition by causing the suspension of work in ammunition factories after warnings of Zeppelin raids have been given, rather than by the destruction of factories. The news agency says this newspaper stated thousands of working hours were lost in one week and continues:

"German papers compare these results with the affirmations of British papers that the air attacks caused no damage. They point out the fact that the British government blocked the cables of the Hearst International News service because it sent out 'incorrect reports to New York about the successes of German airships.'"

The official British account of the Zeppelin attack on the night of September 23 issued the following night said no reports had been received of any military damage. It was said a considerable number of small dwelling houses and shops, two factories, a railway station and some empty railway trucks were destroyed or damaged, and that thirty persons were killed and 110 wounded.

Berlin, Oct. 18, by wireless to Sayville.—The Berliner Tageblatt declares that a London police court has absolved a dairyman who had been accused of adding water to the milk sold by him. The dairyman declared, according to the newspaper, that his cows were so frightened by the Zeppelin attacks that the milk was spoiled.

WAR'S EFFECT ON RAILROADS

Society of Railway Financial Officers Discuss Preparedness for Future Events.

Washington, Oct. 18.—War's effect on railroad finances during the next few years was one of the principal subjects under discussion at the annual meeting of the Society of Railway Financial Officers here today. Financial preparedness for future national emergencies also had an important place on the program.

Paymasters of roads employing great numbers of illiterate foreign laborers explained the system of requiring thumb prints on receipts for wages. Several speakers urged railroads to establish company agencies for receiving employees' savings.

The American Association of Passenger Traffic officers, also in session here, heard addresses on technical administrative questions today.

NORWAY CLAIMS RIGHT TO WATERS

Inform Allies of Government's Attitude Toward Belligerent Submarine Boats.

London, Oct. 18.—10:40 a. m.—Reuter's Christiania correspondent says Norway has informed the entente allies that it does not recognize that it is its duty to prohibit passage through or sojourn in Norwegian waters by belligerent submarines. The Norwegian note is in response to the memorandum of the entente powers to neutrals suggesting that belligerent submarines should be excluded from neutral waters.

The Norwegian government declares it considers it has the right to prohibit submarines, designed for war purposes and belonging to belligerents from passing through Norwegian territorial waters or sojourning in them, and says it made use of this right in issuing the royal decree of October 13, under which belligerent submarines are forbidden to traverse Norwegian waters, except in cases of emergency, when they must remain upon the surface and fly the national flag. The decree also provides that mercantile submarines are to be allowed in Norwegian waters only in a surface position in full daylight and when flying the national colors.

Norway does not find that it is its duty, as against any of the belligerents, to prohibit such passing or sojourn. Concerning commercial submarines, the new Norwegian regulations impose no prohibition, it is pointed out, so far as concerns arrival or sojourn of such submarines under the conditions designated in the royal decree.

HIGHEST PRICE FOR EXCHANGE SEAT

New York, Oct. 18.—The highest price ever recorded for a membership on the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange was paid today when a seat was sold for \$5000, an advance of \$500 over the last previous sale.

JAPS NOT FOR WAR WITH U. S.

People Feel Best Interests Depend Upon Preservation of Friendship.

ASK FAIR TREATMENT Christian Missionaries Doing Much to Ameliorate Social Conditions in Orient.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 18.—Japanese people feel that the best interests of their country depend upon their preservation of friendly relations with the United States, the Rt. Rev. H. H. St. George Tucker, bishop of Kyoto, told delegates to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church today.

Bishop Tucker spoke at a joint session of the two houses, reviewing the scope and methods of the church's foreign mission work.

"I have had large opportunities for meeting Japanese of all classes," he said, "and I have never heard the opinion that there is any essential conflict between the interests of Japan and America expressed."

"The only possible cause of trouble would be in a conviction on the part of the Japanese that they were being unjustly discriminated against and their national honor was involved. Even in regard to the question of emigration of the Japanese in this country, the Japanese government has shown a willingness to meet the wishes of America by the so-called 'gentleman's agreement.'"

Japs Want Fair Treatment. "It has undertaken to prevent further emigration of Japanese to America and statistics show in the past two or three years they have carried out this agreement," he said, "ask for fair, undiscriminating treatment of the Japanese, at present residents of America."

Bishop Tucker asserted that Occidental thought and life is penetrating the countries in the Orient in an ever increasing volume and said that the progress of Christianity there is to receive not only the intellectual life but the idealistic side.

"While the Japanese, whose thinkers realize that some form of religion is essential to safeguard the moral life of the people," he said, "are not yet persuaded that Christianity is best fitted to meet their need, our progress in Japan gives every reason that in the future the people will recognize its value."

Missionaries in China. In speaking of China, Bishop Tucker declared that Christian missionaries in that country have done much to ameliorate social conditions, building hospitals, establishing medical schools and encouraging the Chinese to study modern medical methods. Similar work has been accomplished in Japan, particularly in establishing a leper colony.

"One large effect of Christian missionary work lies in avoiding misunderstandings, promoting a better appreciation on the part of eastern peoples of the attitude of the western nations," he continued. "There seems to be in this country a feeling that the development of Japanese interests in China constitute a peril to the people of the United States. I do not believe that all of Japan can ever be Christianized, but there seems to be no peril in Japanese development of China."

Today's joint session over which the Rt. Rev. R. Graves, bishop of Shanghai presided, will be devoted to conference on "what the church is trying to do in her work abroad."

Joint Business Session. At a business session which preceded the joint meeting, announcements were made that a resolution had been adopted by the House of Bishops and concurred in by the House of Deputies, providing for the appointment of a commission "to promote the spread for the desire for peace in the world and international friendship and to relate their operations to the world's alliance for promoting international friendship through the churches. The commission will be composed of ten bishops, ten clergymen and ten laymen."

Announcement was made in the house of bishops that it had received a request from Hulse Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, bishop of Worcester, England, asking for an expression of opinion as to when the next Lambeth conference could be held and that they had fixed 1919 as a possible year. The Lambeth conference is a decennial conference of leaders of the Church of England and has been postponed because of the war. It was explained that the request of the Bishop of Worcester was merely for an expression of opinion from the American church which does not participate in the gathering.

WAR DECLARED ON THE GRAND SHERIF

Berlin, Oct. 18, by wireless to Sayville.—Reports from Constantinople to the Overseas News Agency say that a powerful sheik of western Arabia, Abdul Aziz Fanson Emir Seld, has declared war on the former Emir Hussein after learning that the Emir had rebelled against the sultan of Turkey. Emir Hussein was the grand shérif of Mecca and proclaimed his independence of Ottoman rule in June, 1916.

Sheik Abdul Seld advises from Constantinople say he has placed his forces on a war footing and has sent delegates to Damascus to repeat his assurances of fidelity toward the Caliph.

CREW SELECTED FOR THE ARIZONA

Men Drawn From Older Battleship to Man the New Superdreadnought.

GREAT 14-INCH GUNS Throw Ten Tons at a Broadside Distance of Twenty Miles.

New York, Oct. 18.—The crew of the new superdreadnought Arizona, which takes her place today in the battle line of the Atlantic fleet with her sister ship, the Pennsylvania, came from the older battleships Kansas, New Hampshire and Vermont, recently transferred to the Atlantic reserve fleet at Philadelphia. An officer of the Arizona pointed out that the Arizona's 12 14-inch guns throw 6,000 pounds more to a broadside than was contained in the combined broadsides of the Kansas, Vermont and New Hampshire. The Arizona's broadside weighs about 10 tons and can be hurled about 20 miles. The other three ships combined carried 12 12-inch guns in their main battery.

"The Arizona is too big and important to risk a chance with a green crew," said one of the Arizona's officers. "The only sensible thing to do was to give us a trained crew and the only place to get these men was out of the active fleet. As the Kansas, New Hampshire and Vermont were going into the reserve, where they belong, they furnished a majority of the men."

The Connecticut, the sole remaining vessel of the pre-dreadnought type now in the Atlantic fleet, is destined to go in the reserve fleet, as the fleet has been reorganized so far as its first fighting line is concerned, into an all-dreadnought fleet. When the Idaho and Mississippi go into commission next year there will be 19 vessels of the dreadnought class in the four active battle divisions of the fleet.

Soil Expert Advises More Efficient Work and Suitable Plant Food. Indianapolis, Oct. 18.—Delegates attending the thirty-sixth annual session of the Farmers' National congress, which is being held here today, made a trip of inspection to the Moreland Farm, near here, where Prof. Henry C. Bell, of Chicago, spoke on the subject, "Managing Soil for Profit."

Professor Bell stated that it had been demonstrated reliably that great profit in increased crop yields and products of superior quality accrues to farmers when fertilizers of suitable analysis are properly used on soil in good physical condition.

"Everybody knows," continued the soil expert, "that farm labor is becoming scarcer and less reliable. Fortunately more efficient farm machinery is finding its way on the market. This in itself is a great aid in meeting the labor problem. Approximately as much labor, exclusive of the actual handling of the products at harvest, has to be expended on a wheat field whether it yields 10, 20 or 30 bushels to the acre. If the addition of a liberal amount of suitable plant food will obtain the higher yield, is it not the essence of good business to make the investment in fertilizer?"

Other speakers on the program today included Gifford Pinchot, who was to talk on "National Control of Water Power," and Dr. H. J. Wheeler, former director of the Rhode Island experiment station, on "Farming the Air."

HUNDREDS ATTEND JOVIAN CONVENTION Indianapolis, Oct. 18.—The fourteenth annual Jovian convention opened formally here today with hundreds of men engaged in the electrical business in attendance. Many registered yesterday and last night but almost an equal number did not get here until today. Thomas A. Wynne, of Indianapolis, the reigning jupiter opened the convention with the jupiter's annual address. Mayor Joseph E. Bell, of Indianapolis, gave the address of welcome, to which Mayor Henry W. Kiel, of St. Louis, responded. Governor Samuel M. Ralston of Indiana, also addressed the convention.

USE FOR SKATES. Patriot—I'm starting a movement to establish a municipal rink. Mayor—Why a municipal rink? Patriot—To find some use for the cheap skates that are running the town.

A Terrific Force—Over 5,000 Paid Subscribers Daily—Over 30,000 Readers Seeking Opportunities. What have you to offer them? Years of honesty and fair play place a confidence in whatever the Standard prints.

TURKS WARN SHIPS OF UNITED STATES Washington, Oct. 18.—The Turkish government today warned the United States that neutral ships, including American, passing between the Turkish coast and the islands of Khios and Samos in the Aegean sea might become targets for gunfire from Turkish military forces as "it is not possible to distinguish between enemy and neutral ships."

PRAISES WILSON ACHIEVEMENTS

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo Speaks Before Meeting in Chicago.

HUGHES INDEFINITE Roosevelt Out as Spokesman of Party Urging Country to Assume Bellicose Attitude.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Praise for President Wilson's diplomatic and legislative achievements and charges that "Wall street always has dominated the Republican party," and that victory for that party next month would endanger the country's prosperity, were voiced here today by William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, before a non-political meeting in a downtown theatre.

"The American people are being asked to put in peril the peace and prosperity of the country is now enjoying under President Wilson by turning their government over to the inexperienced Mr. Hughes and the organized band of incompatible elements which are supporting him," said Mr. McAdoo.

Hughes Still Indefinite. "For two months they have condemned every act of the Democratic administration in the most unfair and untruthful manner, but the American people are still without a definite answer from Mr. Hughes as to what they will do with the government if they get possession of it."

"The only definite thing we have had in the campaign came from Colonel Roosevelt," who said at Battle Creek, discussing the Lusitania: "You ask me what I would have done? I would have seized every interned German ship."

Mr. McAdoo then quoted Germany's declaration on Portugal because of seizures of German ships by that country, and added:

Roosevelt Act Would Cause War. "Mr. Roosevelt's action would have resulted in war between the United States and Germany. And now comes Mr. Hughes and admits as far as he is ever definite, his accord with the bellicose attitude of Mr. Roosevelt. This is shown by his reply at Louisville to the question as to what he would have done in the Lusitania case. He says, in substance, that he would have threatened the Kaiser so effectively that 'the Lusitania would never have been sunk.' This is characteristic evasion, for Mr. Hughes was asked what he would have done after the Lusitania had been sunk. I challenge him to answer that question."

Easy to Provoke War. "A president has it in his power to plunge the country into war at any moment. A single misstep, a rash act or blunder on his part is all that is necessary. It does not require courage or statesmanship to provoke war. Any wild man, or blunderer, in the presidential chair can precipitate such a calamity."

Taking up domestic affairs, Mr. McAdoo said that the Democratic administration had destroyed the system "by which the reserve money of the banks of the country was concentrated principally in New York City." He believed that Mr. Hughes, "if elected intends to repeal the federal reserve act," and establish a central reserve bank, "because the Republican party always has stood for Wall street and a central bank."

Will Grady, Wall Street. "The demand of Wall street for a central bank will be gratified if the Republicans regain control of the government," he added. The secretary said that if Mr. Hughes "stands by his party platform he must either repeal or substitute something for the farm loan law."

He argued that the "Roosevelt panic of 1907, the worst in our history, is conclusive proof of Republican incompetence," and added that, "our virile, rich, unaimed and highly developed people, need fear nothing from the competition of stricken and broken Europe," after the war.

He continued that, even if we are endangered by the creation of a non-partisan tariff board and the enactment of anti-dumping and unfair competition laws by the Democratic congress have already provided means to "protect every legitimate interest against hurtful combinations against us."

USE FOR SKATES. Patriot—I'm starting a movement to establish a municipal rink. Mayor—Why a municipal rink? Patriot—To find some use for the cheap skates that are running the town.

A Terrific Force—Over 5,000 Paid Subscribers Daily—Over 30,000 Readers Seeking Opportunities. What have you to offer them? Years of honesty and fair play place a confidence in whatever the Standard prints.

TURKS WARN SHIPS OF UNITED STATES Washington, Oct. 18.—The Turkish government today warned the United States that neutral ships, including American, passing between the Turkish coast and the islands of Khios and Samos in the Aegean sea might become targets for gunfire from Turkish military forces as "it is not possible to distinguish between enemy and neutral ships."